

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE
African Repository

Vol. XLVI]

MARCH, 1870.

[No. 3.

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REV. GEORGE W. SAMSON, D. D.

HON. JOHN B. KERR.

STATED MEETINGS—First Friday of each month.

REGULAR PACKET FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society will dispatch their superior ship "Golconda," 1016 tons, for Liberia, on the first day of May and the first day of November, regularly. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single grown persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to Rev. William McLain, D. D., Financial Secretary, or to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of the American Colonization Society. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it may be made to the address of the Financial or the Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

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VOL. XLVI.] WASHINGTON, MARCH, 1870.

[No. 3.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1870.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-Half street.

The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, took the chair, and at his request the Rev. Dr. Craven, of New Jersey, led in prayer.

William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Rev. Drs. Tracy and Maclean and Hon. Peter Parker were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Indiana; Henry Rose, Esq., of New York; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., of Indiana; Joseph Henry, LL. D., of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charles H. Nichols, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of New York; and Rev. S. Iræneus Prime, D. D., of New York, had been constituted Directors for Life of the Society during the past year.

The Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, January 19 and 20, 1869, were read.

Mr. Coppinger, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, presented and read the Annual Report of that Body.

The Rev. William McLain, D. D., as Financial Secretary of the Society, presented the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee, which was read.

The Rev. Dr. Tracy, as Chairman of the Special Committee on Credentials, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted and approved; and the roll of Delegates was subsequently completed as follows:

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1870.

MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D.*

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—George W. Scott, Esq.,* Hon. Worthington C. Smith.*

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William W. Turner, Hon. James T. Pratt,* Eli Whitney, Esq.*

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren,* J. C. Braman, Esq.*

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. James W. Beekman, William Tracy, Esq., Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, Isaac T. Smith, Esq., William B. Wedgwood, Esq.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Hall, D. D.,* William H. Hallock, Esq., Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D.,* Henry Day, Esq., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D. D.*

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer,* Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Rev. J. Kelsey Burr,* Rev. William T. Findlay, D. D.,* Daniel Price, Esq., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.,* Dr. William G. Lord.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Eli K. Price, Esq.,* Samuel H. Perkins, Esq.,* William V. Pettit, Esq.,* Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.,* Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D.,* Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Edward D. Marchant, Esq.,* Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., James M. Ferguson, Esq.,* Peter C. Hollis, Esq.,* Rev. John W. Dulles.*

LIFE DIRECTORS—Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. William McLain, D. D., Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D., Dr. Charles H. Nichols, Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

The Board at four o'clock adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 19, 1870.

The Board of Directors met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of New Jersey.

* Not in attendance.

The Minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

The Chair appointed the **STANDING COMMITTEES**, as follows:

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq.

FINANCE.—Rev. William W. Turner, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., William Gunton, Esq., Isaac T. Smith, Esq., Henry Day, Esq.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Joseph Henry, LL. D., Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., Hon. John B. Kerr.

AGENCIES.—Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, Hon. James W. Beekman, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D., Rev. Elijah R. Craven, D. D.

ACCOUNTS.—Robert B. Davidson, Esq., Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.

EMIGRATION.—William Tracy, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Col. Morgan L. Smith, Dr. Charles H. Nichols.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report and Statement of the Executive Committee be accepted, and so much as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, and Emigration be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of these subjects respectively.

The Board at 4 o'clock adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1870.

The Board of Directors met this morning at 10 o'clock, President Latrobe in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Philadelphia.

The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Letters of apology for absence at this meeting were presented from Edward Coles, Esq., Philadelphia, January 3; Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 4; Rev. S. Iræneus Prime, D. D., New York, January 12; Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Philadelphia, January 10; and Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Newark, N. J., January 17, 1870.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Maclean, and Mr. William Tracy were appointed the Committee; who reported, through their Chairman, recommending the re-election of the present officers, as follows:

FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—Rev. William McLain, D. D.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., William Gunton, Esq., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. Samuel H. Huntington, Hon. John B. Kerr.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

Mr. Davidson, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1869, and find the same correctly kept and properly vouched, and they find the balance of \$1,048 01 correctly reported.

Mr. William Tracy, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read a report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted.

Mr. Isaac T. Smith, from the Standing Committee on Finance, made a report, which was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the work, that all the Auxiliaries of this Society should come up to the exigencies of the occasion by enlarging their contributions and awakening an increased interest in their respective regions; and we recommend the formation of Auxiliary Societies in the States and parts of the country where none now exist, and where it is thought the cause would be thereby promoted.

Mr. Huntington, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented the following report, which was read, and, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Agencies, would respectfully Report that they desire to express their sense of the great importance of the subject. The work of an Agent is two-fold, first, to distribute

information, and, secondly, to raise the means of carrying on the work of the Society. These two departments of usefulness, though distinct, are yet dependent and needful to one another.

The first duty of an Agent is to enlighten the community upon the nature and operations of the Society. How necessary this is in the behalf of Colonization, it requires but few words to prove. It is an undoubted fact that much ignorance and prejudice exist in the minds of both white and black men on this subject.

The one party is lukewarm, because he selfishly thinks that negro labor is needed here at home, not realizing what a blessing the black man may be in civilizing and Christianizing the vast continent of Africa.

On the other hand, Colonization has been misunderstood by the very people whom she seeks to bless. They have imbibed the idea that we only desire to be rid of the black man—to force him from the land of his birth.

It is the first duty of our Agents to do away with these misconceptions of the Society's grand purpose and mission: to show to both white and black that we are unselfish, and seek the true and highest interests of the colored race. We desire to lift up Africa from darkness to light, from barbarism to civilization, from heathenism to Christianity.

Only make the black man realize this, and we may hope, through the Divine blessing, that multitudes of light-bearers, holding the torch of American enlightenment, will cheerfully seek the home of their forefathers.

Only make the white man realize the true, noble, and humane design of Colonization, and we may hope that those who are now hostile will become friendly, and those who are indifferent, will become interested.

We deem it needless to speak at large of the second portion of an Agent's work, viz, the raising of funds, as that is obvious. If the black man be fully persuaded that Colonization will better him socially, civilly, morally, and religiously, and raise Africa to a high sphere of national power and greatness, he will go to her shores and cast in his lot with her people. If the white man be persuaded of this, he will freely contribute to such a work as one of the grandest philanthropic works of the age.

On these grounds your Committee recommend the increase of the number of our Agents. We need this so as to reap a constant and glorious harvest. Our Treasury needs it; Africa needs it. Let every State in the Union be instructed in the principles and operations of our Society. Let the subject be brought to the notice of our wealthy men, of our preachers and of our churches. Let the Agents call public meetings in our cities and towns, and sow broadcast seed which shall yield an hundred fold to the welfare of Africa and to the glory of God.

Your Committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the Executive Committee to take efficient means to establish Agencies and to organize Auxiliary Societies in the Western and Southern States.

The following action was had, on motion of Mr. Gregory:

The Board, noticing the absence at this Annual Meeting of the Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, a Life Director of this Society, and at present its Honorary Secretary, which has had his presence and counsel so many years, and learning that he is prostrated by illness—

Resolved, That the President communicate to this great and eloquent advocate, from his early life to old age in this and other countries, of the cause of African Colonization, the deep and heartfelt sympathy of the Board in his illness, and the assurance that the members of the Society and its Auxiliaries bear him in remembrance at the throne of Grace.

The Board at 11½ o'clock took a recess to call upon the President of the United States; and at 12½ o'clock resumed its session.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read the following Report, which was, on motion, accepted:

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies have given attention to the subject, and submit the following Report: There are Auxiliary Societies in more or less active existence in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is reported to us that there were Auxiliaries not known to be now active in several of the Western and Southern States. Some of these probably have such an existence that they might be found and revived. The Committee recommend careful inquiry on the subject, and proper efforts to revive inactive Societies and form new ones whenever there is a reasonable prospect of thereby promoting the cause.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean, as Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that no business had occurred to them needing their consideration. On motion the Report was accepted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The following amendments to the Constitution were proposed by the Rev. Dr. Tracy, and considered and approved, and in agreement with the Ninth Article, laid over for action at the next Annual Meeting of the Board, viz:

Resolved, That the Constitution of this Society be amended—

1. By striking out from the Second Article all after the word "consent," and inserting the words, "in Africa, people of color residing in the United States."

2. By striking out from the Fifth Article, the words "State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States," and inserting in their place the words, "Auxiliary Societies."

3. By striking out from the Seventh Article the word "State," in the phrase, "Auxiliary State Societies."

The following amendment to the Constitution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. William McLain, and considered and approved, and, in agreement with the Ninth Article, laid over for action at the next Annual Meeting of the Board, viz:

Resolved, That Article Seventh of the Constitution of this Society be amended by striking out the word "annually," and the words, "immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Society," and inserting after the word "Washington," the words, "at 12 o'clock M., on the third Tuesday in each year."

The following Report of Dr. James Hall, as Agent for the ship *Golconda*, was read, and, on motion, was referred, with the accompanying accounts and papers, to the Executive Committee, viz:

BALTIMORE, *September 1, 1869.*

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of handing you herewith the accounts of the ship *Golconda* for the past year, beginning September 1, 1868, also my account current with the American Colonization Society from the date of my last, submitted in January of the present year. I am induced to take this course, as I apprehend I shall not be present at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society, to whom my accounts have been generally submitted.

By a reference to my last accounts, submitted to the Board in January, you will see that they embrace the operations of the ship to the close of her fourth and last voyage to Liberia; and although many of the operations of the ship embraced in the accounts here presented transpired prior to that time, yet they were reserved till the voyage then being prosecuted should terminate.

The freighting voyage of the ship to Liverpool was undertaken, as you will remember, by and with the consent and counsel of the Executive Committee of the Society. The terms of the charter-party, herewith enclosed, were as favorable as those of the first-class ships out of this port at that time, but they admitted of little border for profit. It was thought better, however, to accept them rather than have the ship lie idle during the winter, subject to the expenses incident to that condition.

As stated at length in my Report to the Board of Directors, above referred to, the ship, on her arrival in port from her last African voyage, underwent a most thorough examination by advice of the agents of the Underwriters, and the result was a most favorable report, classing her as high on their

books of record and reference as any American ship of her age—"A 13, a sound ship, and worthy of confidence." She was put in the most thorough repair for the voyage for which she had been chartered, under the special direction of the surveyors of the port, and commenced her voyage under the most favorable auspices. Unfortunately, she met with a succession of heavy gales on leaving our coast, which increased to great violence on nearing the English coast. She suffered very little material damage by loss of sails or spars, but was very badly strained, and made much water. Her cargo, however, was not seriously injured.* A marine survey was ordered, by which some heavy repairs were made, but the most important, that of remetalling, which, however, would have been a necessity on her return, in case no injury had been sustained by bad weather. On leaving the dock, the ship was found to leak even more than before she went in, which, it was judged, was owing to her having been sprung from her original shape, and it was hoped the leak would lessen on being loaded and resuming her natural shape or bend. She was loaded with a trying cargo of iron and salt, yet brought over the same in good condition, except some slight damage from bad stowage. Her leak, however, continued on the passage and after her discharge, and finally increased to that degree that it was feared there would be a necessity of stripping off her metal. Fortunately, on a careful examination by the ear throughout her lower hold, the locality of the leak was discovered. She was immediately placed on the screw dock, a few strips of metal removed from the point designated by an augur hole from within outward, and the cause of the leak fully explained—one broad butt immediately over a timber was found entirely open, and free from pitch or oakum, proving conclusively that the leak was caused by carelessness or knavery of the workmen, and not from weakness of the ship.

As the warm season approached, I directed that her decks, cabin, and forecastle should be covered with plank, and her stern and waist by sails and mats, so that she has suffered no injury by the sun's rays.

The question of a recharter of the ship during the summer has been repeatedly brought up, but at no time could a *paying* freight be secured after she was in a condition for service till too late to serve the Society in the fall expedition. At the present time a remunerative freight could be secured, and were we sure of obtaining a smaller vessel for the emigrants offering, it might be advisable to effect a charter. But another vessel that would answer our purpose might not be had on reasonable terms at the time required, and it is but reasonable to expect the terms of charter would be proportionately high. Many additional outlays would be necessary for berths, cooking apparatus, ventilators, &c. It is my opinion that economy would decide in favor of using the *Golconda*, and certainly every other consideration would.

Of bills of repairs, voyage to Liverpool, &c., it will be seen, by reference to the accounts, that the entire sum of bill of repairs for the past year, at home and abroad, amounts to \$12,281. This seems a large sum at first, but on a careful analysis of the amounts, and comparing them with former out-

lays of the kind, it cannot be deemed unreasonable. In my report to the Board of Directors last January, I stated that \$6,000 had covered the repairs of the ship annually since she had belonged to the Society, and that I doubted not it could be kept within that sum, except for extras, as remetalling, new masts or standing rigging, or in case of excessive damage by stress of weather, &c.

It will be seen by reference to the bills, that all these extras have been found necessary for the ship during the past year. It was stated in my January report that remetalling would be necessary after her European voyage. That expense, therefore, estimated at from \$5,000 to \$6,000, came not unexpected. The expenses of a new foremast, required before her departure for Liverpool, cannot be estimated at less than \$1,500, leaving her ordinary repairs for sails, rigging, and chandlery at about the ordinary semi-annual sum required, \$3,000. The sum of her repairs in Liverpool, \$7,400, covers not only the remetalling, but all other repairs directed by the Board of Survey, as butt bolting, sails, rigging, and new and expensive pumps—the latter quite unnecessary except for the blunder of the workmen in repairing. The small bills of repair after her return were caused by this same blunder; nearly one half for raising the ship on the screw dock. From the gross bills of repairs, \$12,281, should be deducted the amount recovered from the Underwriters, \$1,193; the net proceeds of sale of old metal, \$1,398, making \$2,591 in all, which leaves the debit of repairs \$9,690. To this sum may be added the charges for incidentals in port \$1,642, making the entire outlay for the ship for one year \$11,332, deducting the balance to credit of voyage to Liverpool \$2,231, leaves \$9,101.

I will remark, that the ship is now in good condition for one year's service, and with little repair, unless in case of disaster, in fact in better condition in every respect, except age, than at any time since owned by the Society.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES HALL,

Agent for Golconda.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to our President for the able and dignified manner with which he has presided on the present occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. Coppinger for the faithful and acceptable manner in which he has performed the duties of Secretary of this meeting.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That after the reading of the minutes of this evening and devotional exercises, the Board adjourn to meet at this place on the third Tuesday in January, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

The Minutes were read and approved.

The Board united in prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, and then adjourned.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President.

WM. COPPINGER,

Secretary.

IMMIGRATION: ITS CAUSES AND ITS VALUE TO THE UNITED STATES

A valuable paper on this subject, prepared by Frederick Kapp, Esq., was read at the last session of the American Social Science Association. The following abstract will doubtless interest our readers:

The reason why people emigrate is, because they are persecuted either by the ruling powers or by the social evils. Only the poor and the politically or the religiously disappointed, emigrate. The United States owes its power and wealth to the conflux of the poor and outcast of Europe; to the farmer and mechanic who succeeded the lazy discoverers. During the last century emigrants were so poor that they contracted for their passage and small loans, which they repaid on their arrival in temporary servitude. The ship-owners charged high rates, to which were added 100 per cent. for the risk, and the emigrant suffered in proportion. Young people had to serve for their old parents, and survivors for those of their family who died on the passage. Adults had to serve three years, and children from ten to fifteen years, until they became of age; smaller children were without charge surrendered to their masters, who had to raise and board them. A ship's passengers, upon arrival in New York and Philadelphia, were sold to the highest bidder. Robust farmers and sturdy mechanics went off well, but military officers and scholars were unsaleable. The lower classes generally got along well, but they were sometimes treated very brutally. The more a man was educated, the worse for him. Parents sold their children to remain free themselves. Young people about to marry had to pay £5 or £6 for each further year they would have to serve, although a steerage passenger never cost more than £10; runaway servants were obliged to serve one week for each day, one month for each week, and six months for every month they were absent. A master might sell his servant for the unexpired term of his temporary slavery. The last sales were in Philadelphia in 1818 and 1819.

From 1775 to 1815 emigration was very slim on account of the American revolution and the European wars. Not more than 3,000 or 4,000 per annum arrived during this period. When peace was re-established it took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impetus to a larger German emigration. In 1827 there were 11,952 emigrants from the United Kingdom, against 7,709 in 1826, and in 1828 there were 17,840. In 1829 the number sank to 18,594, and in 1830 to 3,874. The increase was the same in every year of great distress, or revolution, or national distrust. During the decade, from 1845 to 1854 inclusively, Ireland sent 1,510,100 emigrants to this country, but after that her quota has fallen off to less

than one-half the average the last ten years. The failure of the revolution of 1849-'51 drove immense numbers of Germans over, but the greatest number came in 1854. From 1845 to 1854 inclusively, the number of German emigrants was 1,226,392. In like manner emigration falls off as the chances of success in the United States grow less. The worse the times in Europe, the larger the emigration; the worse the times in America, the smaller the emigration.

Emigrants prefer the United States to other countries equally fertile, beautiful, and easy of access, because the soil is cheap, labor is better remunerated, and the Government does not interfere with them. A colonist must be his own master in order to fully develop his physical and mental resources, and to help in building up a free commonwealth. The Teutonic races represent the successful principle of self-government, and the Latin nations the unsuccessful one of State dependence and protection.

In 1856 every emigrant was questioned as to the amount of money he had with him, and the average of 142,342 new comers was found to be \$68 08. But this was abandoned, as it was found that the full amounts were not stated. It was shown, however, that on the average they possessed a larger sum than is held by the localized residents of any known community. It is estimated that the German emigrants alone brought into this country annually an average of about \$11,000,000. Each one has clothing, tools, and valuables also, the value of which, with his cash capital, amounts to \$150, (a low estimate,) so, as 250,000 emigrants arrived in New York in 1859, the national wealth was augmented that year by \$37,500,000.

An emigrant is worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native-born laborer of the same average ability; but the net product of his labor, by which the country of his adoption grows and flourishes, varies according to his intellectual capacity, hereditary disposition, and national qualities. It is calculated that an American farmer or skilled laborer costs \$1,500 for the first fifteen years of his life, or until he becomes self-supporting; and a female \$750. One-fifth of the emigrants are less than fifteen years old, but then there are more men arriving than women, and very many are of the higher order of skilled labor, the education of whom costs here five times \$1,500. Taking them, however, to be half male and half female, each one will be worth \$1,125 to this country, which it gains free of expense. The number of emigrants who, from May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1859, arrived at the port of New York, was 4,038,991, which number represents a capital value of \$1,125, and a cash value of \$150,

being \$1,275 in all per head, or a total increase to the national wealth of \$5,149,713,525. Assuming the immigration into the whole Union to be 300,000 souls per year, the country gains \$382,500,000 per year, or more than \$1,000,000 per day.

Without immigration, the yearly increase of the population by excess of births and deaths is about 1.38, while the actual increase from 1840 to 1850 was 35.87, and from 1850 to 1860 35.59 per cent.; and we must understand that a large proportion of the births are of the children of former emigrants. Had immigration been stopped in 1825, there would have been very little numerical change in the population in 1865. Immigration, therefore, has pushed the country forward forty years in national progress, and the increase in all the departments of national progress has been in exact ratio to the increase of population.

INCIDENTS OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN EGYPT.

A correspondent of the *Ohio State Journal* writes from Alexandria, Egypt, an interesting account of the slave trade in Cairo, from which we take the following:

"The trade in white slaves is in the hands of Turks, and of that my guide professed very little knowledge, but with the trade in blacks he was quite familiar. They are now seldom brought in large companies to Cairo, but they are brought so from the Soodan and Osicoot and other places up the river. From these points, from one to five at a time are brought to Cairo on grain boats and other vessels. If any questions are asked, the captains, with a little backsheesh to confirm their story, can easily pass so small a number of supernumeraries as wives, children, servants or sailors. From Boolak, the port of Cairo, these slaves are retailed, as there may be opportunity, to persons who want their services. If the vessel must move before such opportunity occurs, they are sold to a dealer, who buys cheaper than the retail purchasers. My friend told me that he had number of black slaves, but said he had allowed them to marry, and had given them free papers, that their service with him was voluntary, and in the event of his death they would be safe from the claims of heirs and creditors. It is common for Egyptians, who know that almost all Christendom opposes the institution, to make such apologies to frank acquaintances, but in this case I believe the statement was correct.

"This conversation increased my curiosity and strengthened my determination to see the Cairo slave-pen if possible. To

accomplish my purpose I made application to another native friend. He said, 'No, I am too well known, but I will lend you my coat, and you will pass as a Levantine, and there is a young man here can show you. That coat of yours looks too English.' We exchanged coats. The young man and I mounted donkeys, and in ten minutes we had left the Frank quarter and were winding our way through the narrow, crooked and dirty streets of a thoroughly Arab neighborhood. Suddenly my companion called a halt, and said one of the buildings we had just passed was sometimes used for a pen, and he would inquire if they had a stock at present. He came to me in a minute, and told me that if the dealer pressed any of his women on me, I must object that they were too old; that my wife wanted a girl young enough to be trained to take intelligent care of the children. This was his plan for us to get away without revealing the real nature of our business.

"Entering the court of the building, we were met by a dirty, but rather polite Arab, who conducted us up stairs for a look at his property. In our way up we passed at one of the landings four or five young men and boys, who seemed no way remarkable except for blackness, dirtiness and scantiness of clothing. A little further we were shown four young women. It would be hard to tell their ages with much precision, but they were probably between eighteen and twenty-five. They were very black, were said to be from the Soudan, and evidently knew very little Arabic. They were manifestly savages; appeared to be from different tribes, and probably in their ordinary costume. Except some light covering for the head and some glass beads on their neck and wrists, each wore only a single ragged garment. Two wore the radiating head-gear described by Dr. Livingstone. We were offered an opportunity to inspect the soundness of their teeth, the firmness of their flesh, &c., but we declined.

THE CAPE COLONY, SOUTH AFRICA.

A cotemporary publishes a letter from a correspondent residing at the Cape of Good Hope, from which the following is taken:

Our farmers are beginning to turn their attention to other products besides wool and wine. The former article fluctuates so much in price in the home markets that it cannot be depended upon, and Cape wines have not yet been able to compete with those of Southern Europe. A company has recently been formed, however, for the purpose of manufacturing wines in the best possible manner, and keeping them

stored till they shall have been improved by age. Some experiments in growing cotton, linseed, silk, and Angora hair have been made, and pronounced successful. There are now two extensive tobacco manufactories in the colony, supplying that article equal to the best Virginia, and which have considerably lessened importation; but the colony is very slow when compared with the North American provinces; thus, we import every inch of cloth we wear, though we export the wool of which it is made; we actually import hams, cheese, and preserved fruits into a country teeming with pigs, cattle, and the most luscious fruits in the world.

The gold mania, after dying away for a time, has again revived, in consequence of cheering intelligence from the parties now working at the Tatiu fields. They report that no alluvial gold is to be found, but that rich quartz reefs abound, yielding fourteen ounces of gold to the ton of quartz crushed. In consequence of this, expensive machinery is required, and while companies with capital at their command may succeed in realizing rapid fortunes, there is no chance whatever for isolated individuals to make even a living. An English baronet, Sir John Swinbourne, has been for some time at the mines with a strong working party and good machinery imported from England, and is very sanguine of success. He represents an English company, who are determined to give the gold fields a fair trial. They have quite a village on the Tatiu, have built wooden houses, erected a saw-mill, established a reading-room, elected a magistrate, drawn up a code of regulations, and in many ways evinced a determination to remain for some time in the country. At so great a distance from the civilized parts of South Africa, they foresaw a scarcity of food must under ordinary circumstances take place, to provide against which they have made large gardens, and report that there is no better agricultural country in the world. Timber is abundant, and one of their objects in erecting the saw-mill was to provide return loads for wagons taking supplies to them. The Transvaal Republic claims the country in which the mines are situated, but the miners ignore that government *in toto*, and rule themselves.

Diamonds are still being found in goodly numbers on the banks of the Orange river. They are of unusual average magnitude and value when compared with East India or Brazilian diamonds. Systematic searches for them are now beginning to be made, those brought in hitherto having been picked up by chance or procured from natives, in whose possession some of them are said to have been for years, having been used by them as charms, without their commercial value being suspected.

LABOR.

Come, labor on!

Who dares stand idle on the harvest plain,
While all around him waves the golden grain?
And to each servant does the master say,
"Go, work to-day!"

Come, labor on!

High office which the angels cannot share—
To young and old the Gospel message bear:
Redeem the time, its hours too swiftly fly,
The night draws nigh.

Come, labor on!

The laborers are few, the field is wide,
New stations must be filled and blanks supplied;
From voices distant far, or near at home,
The call is "Come!"

Come, labor on!

The enemy is watching night and day,
To sow the tares, to snatch the seed away:
While we in sleep our duty have forgot,
He slumbereth not.

Come, labor on!

Away with gloomy doubts and faithless fear;
No arm so weak but may do service here:
By feeblest agents can our God fulfill
His righteous will!

Come, labor on!

No time for rest, till glows the western sky,
Till the long shadows o'er our pathway lie,
And a glad sound comes with the setting sun—
"Servants, well done!"

Come, labor on!

The toil is pleasant, the reward is sure;
Blessed are those who to the end endure:
How full their joy, how deep their rest shall be,
O Lord, with Thee!

GERMAN BAPTISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LETTER FROM MR. H. GUTSCHE.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.—The German Baptist Church in British Caffraria was formed December 18, 1867, by the union of several fragments of former organizations, and consisted at that time of two hundred and eighty-five souls. In 1864 forty-

four were excluded and two emigrated to other places. Notwithstanding the number has increased to three hundred and ten, twenty-nine were added by baptism, thirty-one by experience, and eleven were restored.

Besides preaching on the Lord's day, a Sabbath school, and a weekly prayer meeting, the last year the Missionary Concert has been observed, with weekly meetings of the Young People's Union, a singing school, a school for children, and a week-day school, and the distribution of tracts, (twenty thousand have been distributed,) loan-tracts have been regularly exchanged, and a Bible class has been held. The latter is often continued until midnight with the most lively interest, and with most happy results. Great love and zeal for the Word of God is manifest in the church. To hear the Gospel they are willing to travel from two to three days' journey, to climb mountains, to cross rivers and deserts, under the burning sun by day, and by moonlight at night. No mountain is too steep, no cliff too dangerous, no district of country too insecure for them to come together, showing that the Gospel is not merely in their Bibles in black and white, but that it also lives in their hearts.

Their liberality to the cause of God is not so great as it should be. Still, not a few of them do much. A few of them seem literally to fulfill the vow of their covenant, which reads, "My person and my life, my property and my blood, belong no more to myself, but to Thee, my Saviour, for Thou hast purchased them." This liberality has been evinced in the erection of their chapels. The corner-stone of a chapel was laid the last year at two out-stations. One of these chapels is already occupied, and the other, God willing, will be dedicated before this letter reaches its destination. The brethren, all of whom are poor, were dependent almost exclusively upon themselves, and yet with great exertions they have so rapidly brought these chapels to their present state of advancement. With Divine help a third chapel will be finished this year, and the corner-stone of one or two others laid.

There is in Caffraria one grave difficulty in the way of the advancement of the kingdom of God. It is this: everybody here must become more or less familiar with four languages, English, Dutch, German, and Caffre. The young naturally fall into the use of all these dialects, and a knowledge of them becomes almost necessary to conversation among these people of all four nations. Hence, in daily life, not one of these respective nations speak their own language with purity, but all of the dialects mingled together. What will be the result? The children have some skill in all these languages; but they have a thorough knowledge of none of them. If there were a Bible made up of fragments in each of these dialects, they could not

read it intelligently and understand its meaning. Hence we feel the need of urging the importance of maintaining the German language here in its purity.

The field is too large for one laborer. New doors are opening. In a village of colonists who have hitherto been utterly dead, within the last six weeks nine or ten souls have found Christ, their Redeemer. If God blesses our endeavors, we hope the present year to begin a mission among the native population. But we are sensible of our weakness and poverty, and venture to look forward into the coming year, only relying upon God.—*Missionary Magazine*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BISHOP PAYNE.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the following Report from the African Mission is made in gratitude for the past, in confidence and hope for the future:

This Mission, as it originated in the plan and has lived in the life of the Head of the Church, so it shall ever abide and grow in His constant presence and blessing to the consummation for which He ever works. "He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment and justice on the earth, and the isles shall wait for his law." "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

While some professed disciples of Christ are not able to entertain at all *Christ's plan* for the heathen, and others, who would do so, turn away in doubt at the apparently little progress made, *His position* now, as much as when He lived on earth, is declared in His own words, "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work,"—*I work ever, resistlessly unto the end.*

It is only necessary for one to look back on the course of Providence and Grace in West Africa during the last half-century, to make it manifest even to *sense* that CHRIST has wrought there. A coast, before desolated everywhere by the slave trade, now has a lawful commerce, employing a thousand ships, including two profitable lines of steamers. Settlements, almost exclusively made up of civilized English-speaking Africans, are extending the English language and the benefits of Christian government along one thousand five hundred miles of coast, and now up the Niger to the very heart of Africa. *Twenty-five* dialects have been reduced to writing, *fifteen thousand communicants* have been gathered in the various Christian denominations; the whole coast and the continent for miles interior is now open to Christian effort.

That we have borne so little part in this great work, is because our faith has been so little and our efforts so inconsiderable. For in the thirty-five years of the life of the African Mission, the Protestant Episcopal Church has not sent out as many agents to propagate the blessed Gospel as several commercial houses in Liverpool employ annually on the coast in the transaction of business, while the whole number of deaths amongst our missionaries is not so great as the yearly sacrifice to commerce with civil and military interests in the same regions.

In truth, we have had, on an average, only about two ordained missionaries and three lay assistants, male and female, in regular employment annually. With such feeble instrumentality, who can fail adoringly to recognize the Divine presence in the multiplication of *one* station to *twenty-two*; the baptism at Cavalla alone of three hundred and fifty-two persons, of whom one hundred and eighty-seven were adults; the confirmation of six hundred and forty-three persons within the past seventeen years, and the ordination of fourteen persons to the Diaconate, and of eleven to the order of Presbyters; while an African dialect has been reduced to writing, and lately heathen congregations now worship God according to the form and sound words in our prayer-book, translated into the same?

It should reanimate faith and hope that the work of the Mission, though sadly retarded for lack of men and means, has still gone forward with less of foreign instrumentality than in former years. The death of Mr. Robert G. Ware, candidate for Orders, in August of last year, left but one foreign Missionary besides the Bishop, with five foreign ladies; Mrs. Auer, who joined us in February, adding one more to the latter class. And the efficiency to this female band was diminished by the failing health of the Bishop, making it necessary for him to withdraw for some time, if not permanently, from the Mission field.

The best disposition possible, however, was made of our small foreign corps. Miss Julia DeB. Gregg was placed at Rocktown—a large sphere for vernacular schools. Miss Savery was associated with Miss Cassell (Liberian) in charge of the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas; while Miss M. Scott and Mrs. Ware assist Mr. and Mrs. Auer in the large and important station at Cavalla.

At the last place, too, it was thought best, on the arrival of Rev. J. G. Auer, early last year, to inaugurate the Hoffman Institute. Here were gathered twelve or fourteen of the more advanced native youth from the different stations, with some Liberians. To advance these, Mr. Auer has been most inde-

fatigable. And two examinations held in my presence gave proof that his efforts have not been in vain. One student, a West Indian, Mr. E. Hunt, after remaining with Mr. Auer several months, was sent to take charge of Rocktown; and another, at the latest advices, had been advanced to the office of assistant teacher at the Hoffman Institute.

Mr. Auer has been endeavoring, too, to multiply and increase the number of vernacular schools. For this end members of the Institute are encouraged to teach such schools; and catechists and teachers at small stations, having no boarding scholars, or very few, are properly required to teach in the villages also. By this means alone can we hope to educate generally the rising generation. And it is gratifying to observe that both adults and children are far more disposed to encourage such vernacular schools than formerly.

Boarding-schools have been maintained as in former years, though, owing to want of means, some have been reduced and others suspended. It is especially to be regretted that the Orphan Asylum, designed to take care of and educate the female children of settlers—the only institution of the kind in the country—should be now reduced to twelve scholarships. The institution would accommodate four times that number; and ten times as many await the kind Providence which would rescue them from ignorance and sin. The semi-annual examinations, which I attended in December, were only satisfactory where we had good teachers; but, as the number of this class is small, I was often painfully reminded of our need in this respect, as of regular Missionaries.

With the exception of three or four visits to Cape Palmas, and two to Rocktown and Fishtown, my efforts have been limited by feeble health, chiefly to Cavalla. Here, with regular ministrations to a Christian congregation, I experienced during the past year all the disquietudes of varied experiences of Missionary life amongst the heathen.

Constant rumors of war were at last terminated by a treaty of peace, about the close of last year; but superstition never allows the heathen to be at peace. A truce with neighbors is usually the signal for discord. And so, at Cavalla, on the conclusion of peace, a man was seized and subjected to the dreaded ordeal of *gidu*, (sassy wood,) on charge of having caused the death of fourteen persons who had died or been killed in the war. A Christian *Gano*, once a demon woman, but who died in the faith, exclaiming: "Father, receive me," would have been denied decent burial, on the ground of *having caused her own death by witchcraft*, had not Christians interposed and taken her to their burying-ground.

But the Gospel never fails of effect. A little slave-boy makes confession of his faith and is baptized, having been

taught in vernacular schools, or a sister visiting him at home; while confirmations at Cavalla and elsewhere attest God's presence. It was cause of great regret that the feuds among the natives, and poor health, prevented me from visiting Rockbookah, Taboo, as well as the river stations. But how little must avail the mere visitation of a Bishop without the co-operation of resident Missionaries. And Taboo, Rocktown, Fish-town, as well as Bohlen, are without such Missionaries, save only the Rev. E. Neuville, native deacon at the last-named station.

It is cause for gratitude, however, that while the vast heathen field at and around our stations await the Missionary, the Liberian communities and churches are comparatively well supplied; the station at Sinoe alone being without a minister. At the Christmas convocation, held in St. Mark's church, Cape Palmas, the Liberian Ministry received further accession, by the ordination of Mr. R. H. Gibson to the Diaconate.

It was cause of regret that, on my way to this country, I was unable to visit Sinoe and Bassa.

At Monrovia, on Whitsunday, I preached in Trinity church, and confirmed *seven* persons. The congregation was very good, many Methodists and Baptists being present. It having been arranged that the ship in which we were to come was to sail in a few days, I was compelled to arrange for service at Clay-Ashland on Tuesday following. I accordingly preached in Grace church, and confirmed *one* person, several candidates being prevented from being present by sickness or other causes. I had appointed confirmation service for St. Peter's church, Caldwell, in the afternoon, where there were said to be three candidates. But in the course of the day I received a letter from the Rev. A. Crummell, informing me that the church, being yet unshingled, had been made so damp by the late rain as to render it unfit for service.

The short stay which I was compelled to make in Mesurado county, prevented me from visiting Crozerville. I regretted this the more as there were several candidates for confirmation, and I had encouraging accounts of the congregation there.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN PAYNE,

Missionary Bishop P. E. Church, U. S. A., at Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, West Africa.
ALEXANDRIA, VA., September 8, 1869.

(From the Christian Watchman and Reflector.)

THE FREEDMEN AND LIBERIA.

The freedom of the slaves of this country has given the venerable American Colonization Society a new era. No one can be surprised at this who has appreciated its work, or kept pace

with its progress. All through the intense opposition it has encountered, growing solely out of an erroneously supposed complicity with slavery, large numbers of persons in the North, as well as the South, have continued to believe in it, and to aid it, as invaluable to Africa and such of the colored people as choose to avail themselves of its help. The result has been the planting of Liberia, on the Western coast of Africa, a remarkably prosperous community, and already a free and independent republican Christian nation, acknowledged by all the leading powers of the world, including our own. Liberia now greets the four millions of freedmen, and offers such of them as choose it, a home, which they have found of great value to themselves. Here, they say, you may achieve success in agriculture, commerce, the mechanic arts, education and religion, entirely unembarrassed by the disabilities which attend you elsewhere. The proofs of the important facts which they state are ample, and have reached the freedmen in private letters and public documents.

What wonder, then, that the American Colonization Society has sent two thousand four hundred colored people, chiefly freedmen, to Liberia, since the emancipation act, without sending half the applicants? What wonder that it had at its anniversary, a few days since, nine hundred applicants for a passage? What wonder is it that there should be ample indications of an immense exodus of the freedmen to "the African Republic?"

We are, as we ought to be, interested in the freedmen. The question of their future is one of immense consequence. Parties from different stand-points take different views of this African exodus. We want their labor, their votes; we want them to assert their rights and gain them, in this, their native land; and other kindred objections are made, all overlooking one fact, which is the prime one, after all. They are now free men, and at liberty, like ourselves, to choose their own sphere of duty and privilege. If they, on reflection, choose to work, vote and achieve success in their father-land, who can object? But besides, and much more than all this, large numbers of them possess remarkable piety. In bondage they had nowhere else to go but to God, and it must be conceded that they went to Him, as few do who are in more favored circumstances. Africa, say these, must be evangelized. White men cannot live there; we can, and it is our duty to carry the Saviour we have found to our benighted kinsmen.

Suppose it pleases God to overrule, in this way, the evils of slavery for the salvation of Africa, would it be anything remarkable? We cannot avoid the conviction, on a review of all the facts in the case, that God's compensation for the wrongs

of Africa is in this direction. How plainly are we taught, as the progress of the world transpires, how humble we should be in His presence! Men have objected to the immigration to this country of the peoples of Europe and Asia, but still they come, and no human power can prevent the ever-increasing tide. If God designs in this way to bring to the doors of our churches Chinese, or any other nationalities, who shall question His right or wisdom? And if it pleases Him to save Africa, by her own sons, tried in the furnace and fitted in so many ways for the work, it does not become us to object, nor can our objection avail us in any way. We seem to hear God's voice, saying as to Pharaoh, "Let my people go." D. C. H.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

The Winthrop church, Charlestown, Massachusetts, was filled on Sunday evening, January 30, by a highly respectable audience, and the interest was maintained to the close. As the Winthrop church has no pastor, Rev. Mr. Miles, of the First Congregational church, presided, and made the opening address, and commended the American Colonization Society and its efforts. Rev. Mr. Grinnell, of the Unitarian church, offered prayer, and devoutly invoked the Divine blessing upon the Society and its work.

Rev. Dr. Orcutt, the Society's Travelling Secretary, made the next address, and went largely into the history and objects of the Society, showing what had been accomplished, and how much more must be done now the slaves are all free and so many of them desire to go to Liberia.

Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the Parent Society at Washington, then addressed the meeting. He referred to a letter he had from Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Boston, expressing entire sympathy with the meeting, and regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Haynes said the Society was only sending those to Africa who wanted to go, and fully recognized the entire freedom of the colored people to go or stay here as they deemed it their duty.

Judge G. Washington Warren made the closing address, during which a collection was taken for the cause.—*Bunker-Hill Aurora*.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

On Sunday evening, February 6, a public meeting was held in St. Ann's Episcopal church, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, which has for its object "The improvement of the condition of the African race, by aiding the people of color in this country to emigrate to

Liberia; by assisting them to prepare for emigration and for settlement in that land; and by helping them to become good and useful citizens of that Republic, so that it may grow into a centre of Christian civilization on the continent of Africa."

The church was well filled in every part, and, in the absence of the Rector, Rev. Dr. Schenck, the introductory prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Mayer, his assistant.

Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York, then addressed the congregation. He said their attention would be called to a very important matter connected with the great work of Christian benevolence, the special subject for their consideration being that of African civilization. The endeavor which had been made during the last fifty years was to be continued under new and happy auspices. It was, in the first place, to form, and then to strengthen, on the Coast of Africa, a Christian nation which should become the centre of all blessings, spiritual and temporal, to the vast multitudes who inhabit that continent. The American Colonization Society had been in operation for fifty years, and the result of its labors was seen by what had been done in Liberia. A few days ago its anniversary was celebrated in Washington, and the Board of Directors then took counsel together in regard to the present condition of the Society, and the claims it had upon the people. At the celebration there was gathered a very large congregation, who listened to two most able addresses, one of which was delivered by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, and the other by the Rev. Dr. Schenck, the Rector of that church. The subject was one which had lain near to his heart ever since his earliest manhood, and, he was free to say, that on no other occasion did he ever listen to a presentation of it which was so convincing and so grand. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, it was proposed to respond to the views contained in those addresses, and the proposition was carried out by the adoption of two resolutions, which set forth, first: that the Society heartily approved of the addresses; and, second, that in view of the great blessings which might be expected to follow the operations of the Society, its appeals to the public for aid should be renewed. It was in the spirit of those resolutions that he was there, for the purpose of endeavoring to enlist their sympathies in the work of the Society.

Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., of New York, was then introduced. He said that, on leaving New York last evening, a gentleman had said that Colonization was dead, but he wanted to prove that it was not dead, and, more than that, that it was stronger than ever. He spoke not so much of African Colonization as of that spirit of Colonization with which God Christianizes the world, for he thought that God had intended, from

the very beginning, to carry a knowledge of the truth to the ends of the world by means of Colonization. That theory he hoped to be able to prove by a process of induction. In the first place, when Noah came out of the ark, the earth was vacant, and he, and all who went out with him, went forth to carry knowledge of the truth to all who should come after them. Then, in the case of Abraham, he went out to a new country and overcame many nations, and established the truth among them. The first altar which was reared to God was reared by him. The third fact from sacred history was the exodus of the children of Israel out of Egypt; which was only carrying out the grand principle of Colonization, and carrying God's Word and Truth to the utmost parts of the earth. But there were some facts to be taken from profane history. Before David had ascended his throne, there was a nation called the Phœnicians. They lived along the borders of the Mediterranean, and sent forth colonies to the most distant parts of the world. One of their colonies built the city of Carthage on the northern Coast of Africa, and they sent forth colonists into Italy and Spain, and it had been said that some of them got as far as Ireland and Great Britain, and, by their learning and power, they were preparing the earth for something else. Then came Greek Colonization, which was linked with the Phœnician by the name of Cadmus, who taught them their alphabet, and then began a most wonderful Colonization scheme. Greece sent forth her colonies into the islands of the Mediterranean, where her poets and philosophers lived and wrote. That was the "heroic age," and was only a continuation of that wonderful providence which should result in the knowledge of God covering the whole earth. After them came the Roman colonies. They killed the Greek colonies, but the old language, that in which the Scriptures were first written, still remained. The gates of the temple of Janus, which had been open for so long, were closed, and in that peaceful time came the Lord Jesus Christ. Then the earth was ready to receive the truth, for all, by means of the Septuagint, were speaking one language. The so-called "dark ages" followed, when there were no colonies going forth, and no movement from the centre to the circumference—all that had ceased. At last there was a great movement among men; it began in Portugal and Spain; men were looking across the ocean westward. Columbus took up his march across the Atlantic, and he was followed by colonies from Spain and Portugal, who populated Cuba, the West India Islands, and Mexico; but there was no Gospel truth among them. Another nation had to be started; the Anglo-Saxon brawn and common sense had to be started across the water to America, and God's truth was spread by the Puritans from

England and Huguenots from France. While the Teutonic races have been flowing from the East towards the West, there has been a thread-like stream flowing back to the land of ancient Carthage. They had, however, founded Liberia, and he stood there to plead for the Society which had planted that Republic.

Henry Day, Esq., of New York, was then introduced, and said that people appeared to have forgotten or overlooked the fact that Africa was the second continent in size, that it had an area of twelve millions of square miles, and a population of one hundred and fifty millions of people. It had been opened up to the world by the discoveries of such men as Livingstone, Baker, and Speke. They had found out its great rivers, and also that it was interesting in many respects to the scientific men of every land. It was also interesting to Christian Missionaries. At one time the country had been troubled to answer the question, "How shall we do away with slavery?" In the providence of God that question had been answered, and the problem now to be solved was how to Christianize and civilize Africa. It had been before the Christian world for four hundred years, but he believed that God would perform that work by means of the Republic of Liberia, planted on the Coast of Africa by the American Colonization Society. It now contained a population of fifteen thousand or more of Americo-Liberians, and had schools and a college equal to those in this country, and the colored people there would be able to carry the Gospel into the heart of Africa. Malaria and fevers could not harm them, and what the white Missionaries never could have accomplished on account of the unhealthy climate, would be done by the colored missionaries of Liberia. For fifty years the work had been going on, and during that time it had only cost this country about \$2,500,000. That was less than what England was now spending for an expedition down the Nile; and he thought that if the Government of this country would give two or three millions of dollars to the Republic of Liberia, more would be done for the civilization of Africa than by any other scheme that could be devised. Material aid was required to carry the Gospel into the interior of Africa. Teachers were required, and he believed very much in the Christianizing influence of railroads, and the power of steam as a missionary. The country was under great obligations to the colored man, for, by his labor in the rice and cotton fields of the South, he had done much to make it rich and prosperous, and then later on he had given his life in its service on the field of battle, and for those reasons, if for no others, he thought that all who desired should be given the chance to go

to Liberia, where they could have an opportunity to govern themselves, and to rise to the foremost places in the Republic.

Rev. Dr. Haight, in his closing remarks, referred to the fact that Liberia had broken up the slave trade along one thousand miles of the African Coast. It would, he said, be the best place for those just declared free in this country, and it was at the close of the war that good men felt called upon to aid in the work of educating the colored men, and the work now doing in this land would have its influence on African civilization, for hundreds of colored people of the South were only waiting for the spring to open, and then, if means could be provided, they would take their departure for Liberia.

A collection in aid of the Society was then taken up, and after singing another hymn, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation dispersed.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

On Sunday evening, February 13, a meeting of the New York branch of the American Colonization Society was held in the Collegiate Dutch church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, New York. The object of the meeting was to elicit interest in and contributions in support of an expedition of people of color to Liberia, which it is intended to send forth in May next. Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the venerable inventor of the electric telegraph, presided, and made the opening address. Professor Morse was suffering too much to make lengthened remarks, he having broken his leg last summer. He spoke as follows:

It is with much diffidence that, in my present physical condition, I have assented to preside on this occasion. I must leave it to the eminent gentlemen who will address you, to lay before you the details of the present condition of this well-known benevolent Society. I, doubtless, owe my present position as presiding officer of this Society, to the kind consideration of its members and officers, more especially to their recollections of the labors of my revered father, the Rev. Jedediah Morse, to whose zeal and benevolence in behalf of the African race this Society owes its earliest practical organization. It may not be generally known that to him is due, not indeed the *first idea* of African Colonization, but certainly the first practical organization of its earliest efforts. In this connection allow me to quote a few lines from a brief biographical memoir of Dr. Morse by my brother, contained in a letter to a friendly meeting held in Charlestown, Massachusetts, the place of my father's pastoral labors. "In 1802 my father gave notice from the pulpit that he should commence a course of

weekly lectures to colored people. These lectures were kept up for two years or more, and were numerous attended by the most respectable negroes of Boston and the vicinity. They were followed by opening a subscription for a school house and church for colored people in Boston, Dr. Morse subscribing the sum of one hundred dollars, a large sum at that time, for his salary in the early years of his ministry was but a little more than five hundred dollars per annum. These labors of Dr. Morse for their welfare greatly endeared him to the colored people in all that part of the Commonwealth; and, in every important matter which concerned them, they afterwards consulted him as their earliest, influential friend. In 1808, when they were permitted to march in procession through the streets of Boston, in celebration of the abolition of the African slave trade by the United States, Great Britain, and Denmark, Dr. Morse attended, by their invitation, and preached the sermon on the occasion. When I returned home from college one vacation, I think it was in the year 1811, I found the hall of the parsonage crowded with negroes; and, when I asked what it meant, I was told that they were a deputation, composed of the most respectable colored people of Boston, who had come to consult Dr. Morse respecting a plan for colonizing American negroes in Africa, which had been recommended by Paul Cuffee, a colored ship-owner of New Bedford. Mr. Cuffee had corresponded with leading negroes in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore on the subject, and had offered all who inclined to go to Africa a free passage in his vessel. The Boston deputation wished Dr. Morse to use his influence with his London friends to obtain permission for American negroes to go and settle in Sierra Leone, for the Americans at that time had no territory on the African Coast; and they wished Dr. Morse to write also to his Washington friends to get the United States Government to share in the expenses of the expedition. This project failed at the time, in consequence of the prospect, afterwards realized, of a war with Great Britain; but it was revived in 1815, when a company of colored people left Massachusetts for Sierra Leone, bearing with them a letter from Dr. Morse to Mr. Maxwell, the governor of the colony, commending them to his protection, with the assurance that he would find them a valuable addition to his colony, for they were chiefly pious, educated people, who carried with them their Bibles, hymn-books, religious tracts, and implements of industry. They carried also recommendations from gentlemen in Boston, whose respectability was indorsed by Dr. Morse. This settlement of colored people from Massachusetts in Sierra Leone, in 1815, was the first actual colonization of American negroes in Africa. The American Colonization Society had not then been

formed, and the territory of Liberia was not purchased until several years afterwards." It will thus be perceived that the first ship-load of African emigrants from Boston is the germ from which has grown the present Colonization Society, and that the first practical idea of such a plan originated, not with Dr. Morse and his associates, but with the negroes themselves, under the lead of their large-hearted and benevolent commander, Captain Paul Cuffee.

Professor Morse was followed by Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D.; Mr. Henry Day and Rev. John Maclean, D. D., of Princeton, New Jersey; Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., and Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Secretary of the American Colonization Society. These gentlemen dwelt mainly upon one point, viz, that the surest means of civilizing and Christianizing Africa was through already civilized and Christianized members of the African race. Dr. Orcutt stated that the American Colonization Society has received within the last two or three months nine hundred applications to go to Liberia in the expedition of next May. A collection was taken up at the close of the meeting in aid of the contemplated expedition.—*The World*.

COLONIZATION MEETING AT BOSTON HIGHLANDS.

A Colonization meeting was held at Eliot Church, Roxbury, Massachusetts, Sunday evening, February 20. Rev. Dr. Thompson, pastor of the church, presided, and introduced Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Haynes said he was there in the interests of the freedmen. At the commencement of the war he went South with a three months' regiment, and witnessed the utter want of the freedmen, and resolved if he lived to return to New York he would do something for them. For several years he aided them through the National Freedmen's Relief Association, and the American Freedmen's Union Commission, representing those Societies in Europe and California, and in Canada and elsewhere. It was obvious to him then that many of the freedmen would in the end go to Liberia, and that in aiding them here we were helping Africa also. When this expectation was realized, in the application of large numbers of the freedmen to the American Colonization Society for a passage to Liberia, he commenced his efforts for the Society. It is the right and duty of the freedmen to go to Africa if they desire it, and Christians and philanthropists will aid them.

He then argued the importance of the work of the Colonization Society in its influence upon Liberia, and Africa generally, showing that many of the freedmen must make good citizens and missionaries. They are adapted to the climate, which is deadly to white men. Many of them manifested through the war some of the noblest qualities for citizens and missionaries, and they are clearly our peers in "faith, hope, charity—these three," and

particularly in what Paul says is "the greatest of these—charity"—that is love, benevolence, kindness, and the kindred qualities which are to conquer the world to Christ. Nine hundred of the freedmen are on the books of the Society for a passage in May, and it ought to have, at the least, \$45,000 by that time.

Joseph S. Ropes, Esq., was the next speaker, and presented the claims of the Colonization Society from his stand-point as a Christian merchant. He said the influence of the Society, in the elevation of the freedmen, is very great. In Liberia they have every opportunity to advance. Besides, there is a well-known law of trade which must contribute to their advancement on this side of the ocean in proportion to their advancement on the other side. Everything is valuable in proportion to the demand for it. The elevation of a race anywhere promotes their elevation everywhere. As the freedmen are in demand in Liberia, so they will be here, and they will advance and be appreciated accordingly. Mr. Ropes then argued the value of the Society to Africa in promoting civilization and Christianity. He referred to the ancient Christianity of Egypt, now, strange to say, passed away, and plead for its restoration there, and its promotion all over the continent.

The Missionary Hymn was then sung—

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

A collection for the cause was then taken, and the meeting dismissed.

This was, in some respects, the most useful of the series of meetings lately held in Boston and vicinity for Colonization, and there is good reason to believe that Boston is good for its fair share of what will be needed for this cause in the future.

THE SHIP GOLCONDA.

LETTER FROM DR. JAMES HALL.

The Colonization Society's Ship Golconda, whose anchorage off Monrovia, December 19, was mentioned in the last REPOSITORY, arrived in good condition at Baltimore, via St. Thomas, West Indies, February 17. The following short extract from a letter received at this office from Dr. James Hall, expresses the views of a gentleman of large experience and ripe judgment as to the adaptness of the Golconda to the valuable service in which she is engaged:

MESURADO ROADS, December 20, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: I have to advise you that we arrived in this roadstead yesterday, Sunday morning, after a passage of thirty-five days to an

hour from Hampton Roads. The details of a passage accomplished, I know, can little interest you, but I must be allowed to express my delight and marvel that with but eight days' fair winds, and fifteen of dead-ahead winds, and the rest of the time jam on the wind, our passage has been so short. For master, officers, and crew, never were a better. Emigrants quiet and orderly. I hope to get them on shore to-morrow.

The great moral effect in the prestige of running a vessel of our own is understood, but I fear we have not been fully alive to the superior comfort of emigrants on board such a ship as the *Golconda* over that of common sailing vessels of a smaller class. This matter never struck me so forcibly as now. Perhaps it is because I have nothing to think of but their welfare and comfort, but I cannot conceive how these one hundred and sixty people could live on board of a vessel of two hundred and fifty or three hundred tons. The weather was extremely hot, and with the full effect of our five ventilators and three hatches, all open, the air was very foul below. In a small vessel, closely huddled together, the people would suffer terribly. And after all, this ship once a year, with anything like a complement of emigrants, would lessen rather than increase the expenses of the Society, when compared with the sending of a four or five hundred ton vessel twice a year—and one of less tonnage than five hundred would not answer our purpose under our present law. Another matter worthy of regard is the short passages of the *Golconda*. The finding of emigrants cannot be less than fifty cents per day or fifty dollars per hundred persons, and the saving of ten days, her average gain over ordinary vessels, with four hundred emigrants, would be quite a consideration. Water-casks, too, are very high now, eight instead of three or four cents for new, and each voyage or charter necessitates the loss of fifty per cent on cost at that. Cooking apparatus, utensils, &c., require serious deliberation.

A NEW INTEREST AWAKENED.

We invite attention to the reports presented in the preceding pages of several meetings recently held in behalf of African Colonization. New interest is apparently awakened on the subject, and eloquent voices plead for its prosecution and enlargement.

The cause is assuming moral grandeur and importance, having bearings upon the spread of Christianity in Africa, and the future of the colored race. May the interest in the enterprise extend and deepen until the entire community is roused to a full sense of its intrinsic value.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL IN LIBERIA.—A visitation of the Holy Spirit in Liberia is reported. It is mentioned that "Hundreds have been converted to God. For three weeks the interest has been kept up in Monrovia unabated." An interesting

feature of the revival has been the number of young men who are the subjects of it, some of whom, it is hoped, will be useful in the ministry. A revival has commenced at two native stations near Virginia; the head man of a tribe is hopefully converted and received as a candidate for baptism, and many others of four different tribes. Rev. S. Harrison writes that four persons had lately been received on profession of their faith into the Presbyterian church at Harrisburg. Three of these were from the Alexander High School. Others were expected to unite with the church.

LONGEVITY AT SIERRA LEONE.—The united age of six *Nova Scotian settlers* who died lately in Sierra Leone, was 562 years viz., Abraham Newman 93 years, Phoebe Braggar 87 years, Peggy Macauley 92 years, Moses Newnan 82 years, Mimey Johnson 105 years, Ann Edmonds 103 years. There are now only three Nova Scotian settlers out of the eleven hundred and one who arrived in Sierra Leone in fifteen vessels from Nova Scotia (America) on the 28th March, 1792, now-alive. These settlers came to the colony with the Standard of the Cross of Christ. They have been the pioneers of that colony.

ORDINATION ON THE NIGER.—Bishop Crowther, (native African) writes from Lakoja, *September 8, 1869*, as follows: "I am thankful to say that I met all well at the Stations, and there was quietness among the inhabitants; no molestation of the Christians, although there are things to be set to rights at Onitsha on my return. I took Mr. Taylor up here with me to assist in the Ordination Service, with Messrs. White and John already at Lakoja. On the 15th of August, Messrs. Paul, Romaine and Langley were admitted to Deacons' Orders at the church in this place, previously to our visit to King Masaba at Bidda, which I am thankful to say was very favorable. Though the British Consul is about being removed, yet King Masaba has promised ample protection to the Mission and the agents, as to his subjects, and that I need not make myself uneasy about them. On the 12th inst. the deacons will be admitted to Priests' Orders before we commence our descent to Onitsha."

DR. LIVINGSTONE—The foreign mails bring an examination by Sir Roderick I. Murchison into the report that Livingstone had been killed and burned by the natives on the lakes at the head of Congo river, ninety days' journey from its mouth. On comparing dates it appears that Livingstone, on May 30th, 1869, wrote from Ujiji to Zanzibar, requesting to be supplied from that point with boatmen and goods, to enable him to proceed to the north of Lake Tanganyika, so as to connect the sources he had discovered with the Nile of Speke and Baker. On October 2, 1869, Dr. Kirk, British consul at Zanzibar, in his dispatch to Lord Clarendon, stated that he would lose no time in sending the men and supplies to Livingstone. Sir Roderick Murchison argues that Livingstone had not sufficient time, even if he had proceeded without waiting for supplies, to proceed to Tanganyika and then round to the head of the Congo river by the date required to verify the rumor of his death. The report, said to have been brought by a Portuguese trader, was contained in a letter from the West coast of Africa, and dated January 9th, 1870.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February, 1870.

MAINE.		
<i>Rockland</i> —Mrs. Mary T. Starrett, by Rev. Edward F. Cutter.....	50 00	each \$10; Mrs. Brouwer, \$5; Cash, \$30.58..... 435 58
<i>Bath</i> —Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D.	5 00	<i>Brooklyn</i> —Col. in St. Ann's Ch.... 106 22
<i>Bangor</i> —Dr. T. U. Coe.....	4 00	
	59 00	NEW JERSEY.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		<i>Camden</i> —George H. Van Gelder, Esq..... 536 80
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$50.00.)		
<i>Dover</i> —Mrs. A. MARTIN, to constitute herself a Life Member, \$30; Mrs. Mary Rollins, \$10; Miss Sarah Green, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Dr. James H. Wheeler, each \$5; James A. Horne, Mrs. Moses Paul, Mrs. Caroline Hodgdon, Calvin Hall, each \$1.....	59 00	PENNSYLVANIA.
		<i>Philadelphia</i> —B. H. Bartol, Esq., \$50; F. G. Schultz, Esq., \$10.... 60 00
VERMONT.		<i>Carlisle</i> —James Hamilton, Esq..... 20 00
<i>Hartland</i> —Dea. E. Bates, by Rev. Franklin Butler.....	2 00	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$50.55.)		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
<i>Acuteville</i> —Cong. Ch. and Society.....	40 05	<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous..... 171 00
<i>West Milton</i>	7 50	
<i>Burlington</i> —Meth. Ch., in part....	3 00	GEORGIA.
	52 55	<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq. 50 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		ILLINOIS.
<i>Newburyport</i> —Legacy of Miss Frances B. Bannister, less Gov. tax, by F. C. Briggs, Esq.....	714 40	By Rev. George S. Inglis, (\$31.65.)
<i>Salem</i> —Mrs. Harriet M. Ellingwood, by Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D.	5 00	<i>Hillsboro</i> —Union Meeting Col.... 5 70
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$678.00.)		<i>Nokomis</i> —Rev. Gideon Clark and family, \$5; Different ones 95 cents..... 5 95
<i>Boston</i> —Albert Fearing, Thomas S. Williams, each \$200; William Parsons, \$50; H. S. Chase, J. G. Cushing, each \$25; J. W. Blake, F. Jones, each \$10; Ladies St. Paul's Ch., \$15; Charles St. Bap. Ch., \$7; J. W. Bingham, \$5.....	547 00	<i>Pana</i> —Mrs. H. F. Hayward..... 20 00
<i>Charlestown</i> —Col. Winthrop Ch., \$25.59; Dr. Henry Lyon, George Hyde, G. Washington Warren, S. Prentiss Hill & Co., Wm. Carlton, James J. Hunnawell, T. T. Sawyer, Edward Lawrence, J. B. Thomas, each \$10; Geo. W. Little, P. J. Stone, R. Frothingham, each \$5; Friend, 50 cents.....	131 09	
	1,397 49	FOR REPOSITORY.
NEW YORK.		MAINE — <i>Hallowell</i> —M. Spaulding, to January 1, 1870, by Rev. J. K. Converse, \$2; <i>Bangor</i> —Dr. T. U. Coe, to January 1, 1871, \$1..... 3 00
<i>New York City</i> —Robert E. Anthony, Esq.....	5 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>Portsmouth</i> —Miss C. L. Martin, to January 1, 1871, by Rev. George M. Adams, \$1; <i>Dover</i> —Dr. N. Low, to January 1, 1871, \$1; Edward J. Lane, to January 1, 1871, \$1, by Rev. J. K. Converse..... 3 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$531.80.)		VERMONT — <i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Elkanah Cobb, to January 1, 1871..... 1 00
<i>New York City</i> —Ambrose K. Ely, \$100; Charles N. Talbot, \$50; J. D. Vermilye, Wm. Dennistoun, each \$25; John A. Hardenburgh, Mrs. Horace Holden, each \$30; Mrs. Thomas Eggleston, Dr. James Anderson, each \$10; J. M. Mills, \$5; Col. in the Collegiate Dutch Ch., Fifth Avenue; C. H. McCormick, \$100; Rev. S. Irons Prime, D. D., \$25; Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, John Crolius,		PENNSYLVANIA — <i>Carlisle</i> —James Hamilton, to January 1, 1871, \$5; <i>Reading</i> —Mrs. V. S. Witherspoon, to January 1, 1871, \$2..... 7 00
		MARYLAND — <i>Smithsburg</i> —E. Bishop, to May 1, 1870..... 9 00
		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — <i>Washington</i> —Miss S. Gaither, to January 1, 1871..... 2 00
		GEORGIA — <i>House Creek</i> —Willis M. Fuller, to January 1, 1871.... 1 00
		OHIO — <i>Springfield</i> —William W. Rice, to January 1, 1871..... 1 00
		INDIANA — <i>Bloomington</i> —John R. Hemphill, for ten new subscribers for 1870, \$10; <i>Rockville</i> —Rev. W. Y. Allen, to January 1, 1871, \$1; <i>Logansport</i> —Rev. David Morrow, to January 1, 1871, \$1..... 12 00
		WISCONSIN — <i>Kenosha</i> —Mrs. Lydia Hanson, to January 1, 1871. 1 00
		Repository..... 40 00
		Donations..... 1,567 00
		Legacy..... 714 40
		Miscellaneous..... 171 00
		Total..... \$2,492 49

MAR 18. 1870.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of ——— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can be easily identified.)

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

Via England, on the 24th of each month.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, sixteen cents. NEWSPAPERS, each, four cents. BOOK PACKETS, under four ounces, twelve cents.

Via United States.—LETTERS, each, in ten cent stamped envelopes, as required by postal laws, addressed to Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. NEWSPAPERS and BOOKS free through Colonization Rooms.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or in such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington, on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice-President shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall *ex officio* be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director *ex officio* and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary State Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

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